FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MORE DISTRICTS REPORT HARVEST RESULTS TO ALIA

AU111531 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 6 August broadcasts a 5-minute text of a letter addressed to Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, by the Skrapar District AWP Committee, reporting the completion of the wheat harvest and other economic successes. According to the letter, the average wheat yield over an unspecified acreage was "24 quintals per hectare or 0.3 quintals per hectare above the plan, with an over-plan production of 4,000 quintals." Over the first 7 months of 1986 Skrapar District exceeded its general industrial production plan by 7 percent, and its export plan by 7 percent.

Tirana ATA English at 0735 GMT on 7 August carries a report on harvest results from Fier District. Fier District has realized its wheat production plan, producing 31,000 quintals more than last year. The bean production plan was exceeded by an unspecified sum.

Tirana Domestic Service at 1800 GMT on 10 August broadcasts a 5-minute text of a letter addressed to Ramiz Alia by the Pogradec District AWP Committee, reporting on harvest and economic results. According to the letter, Pogradec District has overfulfilled its wheat production plan by 4,000 quintals. The district's 7-month general industrial production plan was exceeded by 6.2 percent and its export plan by 8.9 percent.

ALIA GREETS TRANSPORT WORKERS JUBILEE MEETING

AU101352 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 10 Aug 86

[Jubilee Meeting on Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Creation of the Sector of Transport -- Greeting of Comrade Ramiz Alia -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 10 (ATA) -- On August 9, a jubilee meeting was organised on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the creation of the sector of transport in one of the halls of the Museum of National History.

Attending it were vanguard working people, specialists and cadres of the road, railway and naval transport, heroes of socialist labour, veterans and other guests.

Present were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Besnik Bektishi, the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Vangel Cerrava, and other comrades.

Amidst the applauses of those present Comrade Vangjel Cerrava read out the greeting of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Comrade Ramiz Alia addressed to the working people of communications on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the creation of our national transport. It said among others:

Forty years have elapsed since the day when the first enterprise of transport in new Albania was created. These are years pertaining to a period of struggles and victories of the people under the leadership of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha regarding the development communication in the level of one of the most important branches of our economy as well. Through their self-denying work, the working people of transport have succeeded the continuous increase of the volume of production and with all their forces have proceeded the vigorous development of our socialist country.

The complex and diversified system of our transport has increased the possibilities for economic links among the branches of production, between industry and agriculture, the producers and consumers, among the districts and zones of the country. It has been and remains a factor of social, cultural progress and civilisation.

The party and people respect the difficult and noble work of the drivers, machinists and seamen, who through their untiring activity have animated and made more dynamic our economy.

The level reached in communications makes possible that its branches function as a unique system in harmony with each other, with a high effectiveness to respond quickly the growing tasks the party and our socialist development lay. The new organisations and technologies introduced ever more in transport too will make it possible that every production turned out by industry or agriculture be transported in time among the consumers. They will contribute to a better meeting of the needs of the peoples.

The great tasks of the vigorous development of our country during the 8th Five Year Plan ask for more efforts concerning the priority to be given to most mass and less expensive transports, like the railway, naval and river transport, continuing with the extension and further development of the road transport in remote zones.

The plans elaborated by the party will make possible that important steps be made to improve the park of road means and extension of the streets.

Let the honourable task you have, the example of your vanguard fellows and the great events we will have, the 9th Congress and its 45th anniversary of its founding inspire you for greater results.

The greeting of Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened to with attention and cheers for our glorious party of labour.

The speech on the occasion was held by the Minister of Communications Luan Babameto. Speaking of the 40 year long road of the development of our national transport, he pointed out amongst others that this vital branch of our socialist economy was consolidated on the basis of the line and orientations of the party and the teachings of our unforgettable leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha. During this period, transport is developed non stop responding ever better the needs of the economy.

Transport has contributed to the consolidation of the defensive capacities of the country, strengthening of the economic, political and cultural relations among all the zones, even the most remote ones of the country and to the extension of the relations with the countries where our export-import products are sent. Today the sector of tansport has 36 thousand working people, besides others working in the transport in other sectors. At present our transport carries out within some hours the volume of work carried out within a year in 1938. As against 1980, the railway transport of goods has increased 11 times. In 1985 there travelled 8.5 times more passengers than in 1960. Characteristic of the development of transport is the consolidation of all the kinds of it and particular the development with priority of the railway transport which only during the last 5 year plan increased 27 percent. The sea ports are extended and strengthened.

Then he spoke of the perspectives that the 8th Five Year Plan opens for transport, which will develop further thus meeting ever better the needs of the people and the economy.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRG PARLIAMENTARY VISIT

Zhivkov Receives Delegation

AU111752 Sofia BTA in English 1710 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 11 (BTA) -- Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received a parliamentary delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany headed by the President of the Bundestag Dr. Philipp Jenninger.

The talks dwelled on the development of bilateral relations and noted with satisfaction that their state is good and that cooperation between the two states is developing successfully, especially in the economic field. Both the economic potential of the FRG and the achievements scored by Bulgaria in the techno-scientific field offer favourable conditions in this respect. The striving to seek and apply progressive forms of economic interaction advantageous to both countries is indicative.

In this connection the talks noted the role of the two parliaments. It was stressed that the dialogue established between them is creating good preconditions and assisting the promotion of contacts.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov spoke of the development of Bulgaria, of the tasks which the Bulgarian people are currently solving and of their striving to make full use of the achievements of the techno-scientific revolution.

He dwelled on the strained international situation, stressing that the policy of confrontation has no future and that new political thinking is necessary in the nuclear age. The USSR and the other socialist countries have set an example with their constructive proposals.

The two sides were unanimous that the parliaments can contribute to understanding among the peoples and to trust among the states and that they can play an active role in the process of detente and in the averting of the nuclear catastrophe.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly.

Tanchev Receives Parliamentarians

AU111756 Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 11 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (B.Z.N.S.) and first vice president of the State Council, received the parliamentary delegation of the F.R.G. headed by Dr Philipp Jenninger, president of the Bundestag.

Mr Petur Tanchev stressed the importance of the BCP-B.Z.N.S. unity for the advancement of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. He indicated that in its active international work, the Bulgarian Agrarian Party entirely supports Bulgaria's peaceloving policy seeking goodneighbourliness in the Balkans and turning the area into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone, detente and disarmament in the world.

Mr Petur Tanchev familiarized the West German M.P.S with the activities of the B.Z.N.S. parliamentary faction and pointed to the role of interparliamentary contacts for peace and international cooperation. He emphasized that the latest major Soviet initiatives point the correct road to a radical improvement of the international situation.

On behalf of the delegation, Dr Phillip Jenninger expressed satisfaction with their visit and with the opportunity to see Bulgaria's achievements. The president of the Bundestag remarked that the cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a manifestation of peaceful coexistence, and he expressed the hope that it will be further promoted in the interests of both countries and in the conditions of lasting peace.

NIGERIAN VISITS, DISCUSSES TRADE, RELIGION

AU111759 Sofia BTA in English 1737 GMT 11 Aug 86

["Broad Vistas for Bulgaro-Nigerian Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 11 (BTA) -- At the invitation of the Bulgarian Industrial and Economic Association, visiting this country was the Nigerian businessman Chief Moshood Kashimawo Olawale Abiola, a prominent publisher, shipowner and banker. He visited a number of industrial and farming projects and showed particular interest in food industry and shipbuilding enterprises.

Chief Moshood Abiola was received for talks by Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy premier and chairman of the Economic Council, and by Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. They discussed the opportunities and prospects for expanding mutual trade and economic cooperation.

During his visit, Chief Abiola also showed interest in the organization and work of the religious denominations. He met Metropolitan Pankratiy of Stara Zagora, chairman of the Department for Ecumenical and Peacemaking Work and Inter-Church Relations of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church, with Mr Lyubomir Popov, deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the Committee for Affairs of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Denominations, and with the Chief Mufti Mr Miran Topchiev. The guest visited the Alexander Nevsky memorial church in Sofia and Sofia's central mosque where he attended a Friday prayer.

Before he left Bulgaria, Chief Moshood Abiola met the press to share his excellent impressions of Bulgaria, to tell about the broad vistas opening up to the promotion of mutually advantageous cooperation, as well as to express his conviction that Bulgarian Muslims and the adherents to all other faiths enjoy full freedom of religion in this country.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS 11 AUGUST

AU111135 Sofia BTA in English 1040 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 11 (BTA) -- Mr. Goshu Wolde, minister of foreign affairs of Ethiopia, left this country today. He was on a friendly official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr. Peter Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES PRC ENVOY, HOLDS DISCUSSIONS

AU111723 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 86 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek received Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, in Prague [17 August]. Together they assessed mutual Czechoslovak-Chinese relations and exchanged views on some aspects of the current international situation.

CPCZ CC AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION MEETS 6 AUG

AU081749 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Prague, (Z) -- The CPCZ Central Committee's Commission for Agriculture and Food held a meeting in Prague on 6 August, with its chairman Frantisek Pitra, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the chair.

The commission discussed the tasks of the agricultural-food complex arising from the conclusions of the CPCZ Central Committee on the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the executive state plan for 1987 and the procedures of party agencies and organizations to ensure them. The commission further assessed a draft of a Uniform Plan for the Development of Science and Technology of the Agricultural-Industrial Complex in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which concretizes the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress with regard to speeding up the achievement of scientific-technical progress and the perfection of its planned management.

In a discussion a number of themes and recommendations aimed at further enriching and more thoroughly implementing the proposed measures were submitted. The agricultural commission also assessed the analysis of the causes of the continuing shortcomings in the growing of sugar beet and in sugar production, and the submitted packet of measures aimed at making their production and usage more effective.

BRIEFS

LENART IN NOVE ZAMKY, KOMARNO -- Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, paid a visit among farmers and food industry workers of the districts of Nove Zamky and Komarno today. He inquired chiefly about preparations for corn harvest and about the processing of vegetables and fruit. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 11 Aug 86 LD]

PITRA IN PISEK DISTRICT -- Frantisek Pitra, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has paid a working visit to the agricultural workers of the South Bohemian region. He met the leading workers of agricultural production, workers of plant production, mechanizers and drivers of combine harvesters. During the discussions in the seed cultivation state farm in Pisek District, he was interested in the organization and progress of the harvest, in the comprehensive character of all work, state of technology and quality of work, above all in reaching the lowest possible percentage of losses of grain. [Text] [Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 11 Aug 86 LD]

HERRMANN DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT WITH GREEK CP LEADER

LD112123 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1639 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Athens, 11 Aug (ADN) -- The proposals by the Soviet Union for a world free of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 form a solid basis for constructive steps toward disarmament. This was emphasized by the general secretary of the Greek CP, Kharilaos Florakis, and Joachim Herrmann, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, in Athens today.

They emphasized the support of their parties for nuclear and chemical weapon-free zones in central Europe, the Balkans, and in other parts of the world. The joint efforts must be aimed at stopping the arms race on earth and preventing it from spreading into space.

Florakis underlined that the Greek Communists devote much attention to strengthening the peace movement and including the broadest circles of the population in the struggle against the nuclear threat, and against U.S. nuclear weapons and bases on their territory. He gave a briefing on the struggle of his party for the creation of a popular movement for preserving the social interests of workers and safeguarding the democratic development of Greece.

The GDR is continuing its policy of a dialogue for peace and disarmament and especially supports all peace initiatives that serve the aim of removing all mass destruction weapons, Herrmann said.

MITTAG BRIEFS CUBAN CP OFFICIAL ON POLICIES

LD112314 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Guenter Mittag today briefed Jaime Hernandez-Baquero-Crumbet, head of the study delegation from the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, on the GDR's experiences in economic and social policy. The member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary explained the SED's economic strategy up to the year 2000. Both sides noted that GDR-Cuban cooperation was developing and deepening successfully and for mutual benefit. Guenter Mittag said that it was a matter of honor to expand the internationalist relations to the first American socialist country. In the next few days, the Cuban communist delegation will acquaint itself with the methods of the SED economic strategy in combines and central institutions of the GDR.

ECONOMIC PLAN TARGETS SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENTED

AU081241 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The GDR working people, with their creative initiatives, contributed in July to guaranteeing high and dynamic economic growth. The economy strategy aimed at intensification is being further successfully implemented. Altogether the plan targets for July were fulfilled and purposefully overfulfilled. According to preliminary statistical data, the produced national income rose by 4.3 percent by end of July compared with the same period last year.

In the industrial ministries sector, net production increased by 8.6 percent. The overfulfillment of the national economic plan was increased to M1.6 billion. Labor productivity increased by 8.7 percent. Costs per M100 of goods production were decreased by 2.0 percent. Industrial goods production increased by 4.3 percent.

The high pace in developing and introducing key technologies on a broad basis was maintained. The production of office and personal computers increased by 123 percent by the end of July compared with last year. For semiconductor elements and electronic components the production increase amounted to 15 percent, for combined facilities for control and supervision 15 percent, for small data processing equipment 11 percent, and for electronic typewriters 51 percent. The production of industrial robots increased by 16 percent.

In the production of consumer goods for the people, the national economic plan was fulfilled 103.3 percent; the plan lead is M1.5 billion. Retail trade turnover increased by 4.3 percent compared to last year, including for industrial goods by 6.1 percent.

By the end of July, 121,655 apartments had been built and modernized; this means a plan fulfillment of 104.6 percent. Thus the living conditions for another 365,000 citizens improved. In the capital of Berlin 17,561 apartments were completed. The construction sector increased net production by 6.6 percent and achieved a plan lead of M246 million. Labor productivity increased by 7.2 percent. Costs were decreased by 2.0 percent.

In agriculture the plan lead of the state procurement by the end of July was 41,800 tons regarding slaughter animals, 306,400 tons of milk, and 29 million eggs. So far grain has been harvested from 40 percent of the cultivated area. The green fodder harvest has been brought in from 84 percent of the area.

In the foodstuffs economy and agricultural technology sectors net production increased by 7.5 percent. Forestry has made available 214,200 cubic meters of raw timber above the plan targets.

In the post and telecommunication sector a performance increase of 3 percent was achieved, including an increase of 3.8 percent for the telephone and telegraph sector.

In the individual sectors of industry the following growth in net production and labor productivity for every working day as well as the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved by the end of July:

	Net production	Labor productivity in percent	Reduction in prime costs
Coal and energy	5.9	5.0	2.8
Ore-mining, metallurgy, and potash	9.5	9.9	2.0
Chemical industry	7.3	7.9	0.6
Electrotechnology/electronics	13.4	13.4	3.5
Heavy engineering and installation construction	8.7	9.0	2.5
Machine tool and processing machinery building	13.3	13.6	3.1

General engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building	10.1	10.3	2.4
Light industry	6.2	7.4	1.3
Glass and ceramics industry	6.4	6.7	2.2
Bezirk-administered industry and food industry	7.7	8.0	1.6
Geology	12.8	9.9	4.3

In Bezirk administered industry the following growth in net production and production of finished goods for the people for every working day, as well as the following reduction in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved:

	Net production	Finished products for the people in percent	Reduction in prime costs
Capital, Berlin	14.6	6.8	2.8
Cottbus	11	6.6	1.4
Dresden	11.2	5.2	2.3
Erfurt	13.9	5.9	2.7
Frankfurt	11.8	9.3	3.1
Gera	10.8	2.7	2.2
Halle	9.4	4.2	2
Karl-Marx-Stadt	9.5	5	2.1
Leipzig	8.5	3.7	1.8
Magdeburg	13.6	4.8	2.6
Neubrandenburg	9.3	3.5	0.4
Potsdam	14.3	2.7	2.2
Rostock	9.2	8.8	1.1
Schwerin	12.6	5.1	2.3
Suhl	11.6	5.5	2.5

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO COLOMBIA -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur has received GDR Ambassador Heinz Loehn in Bogota to accept his credentials. Questions of the contribution of the two states to the consolidation of peace in the world were dealt with in the talk which followed. Both sides expressed confidence that bilateral relations also will continue to develop positively. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 5 Aug 86 LD]

CORRECTION TO KADAR TIME MAGAZINE INTERVIEW

The following correction to the item headlines "MTI Version of Kadar TIME Magazine Interview", published in the 6 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page F 1, is supplied from MTI on 5 August:

paragraph six, line one reads: of this kind not teachers and students...(substituting "not" for "now")

CORRECTION TO MINISTER'S INTERVIEW ON MINE SHUTDOWNS

The following correction to the Item subheaded "Minister Gives TV Interview," published in the 11 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page F 1, pertains:

Make identifying subslug read: Interview with Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi by unidentified correspondent, date, place not given -- live or recorded. (supplying missing information)

COMPARISON OF PRODUCTION STATISTICS FOR FIRST HALF OF 1986

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 6 August carries on page 9 an unattributed statistical report, entitled "Economic Index Table -- First Half of 1986." This has been compared with the Budapest MTI Report entitled; "Production Statistics for First Half of 1986", published in the 6 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page F 7, revealing the following variations: The NEPSZABADSAG text begins with the following table (capitalized passages appear in boldface)

DATA AS PERCENTAGE OF FIGURES IN THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR STATE AND COOPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES (INCLUDING SMALL COMPANIES AND SMALL COOPERATIVES)

Volume of Gross Production Value		
Industry total		101.3
Within This:	Metallurgy	102.8
	Engineering Industry	105.9
	Chemical Industry	99.2
	Building Materials Industry	101.9
	Light Industry	99.5
	Food Industry	99.7
Industry excluding food industry		101.5
Number of employees		99.4
Gross product per employees		101.9
Average monthly wages per employee		108.2

CONSTRUCTION SECTOR OF THE BUILDING INDUSTRY (INCLUDING SMALL COMPANIES AND SMALL COOPERATIVES)

Production of the building sector	101.5
Number of employees	96.5
Average monthly wages per employee	110

FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER (AT CURRENT PRICES)

Imports	112.9
Exports	106.3

RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER (AT CURRENT PRICES)		108.1
Within this:	food, beverages, and tobacco	106.9
	articles of apparel	108.2
	miscellaneous manufactured articles	109.2
PROCUREMENT		96.5
Within this:	plant products	103.2
	live animals	94.7
	animal products	98.4

PERFORMANCE OF TRANSPORT ENTERPRISES

Goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage kilometers	102.2
Long distance transport of passangers	100.
POPULATION REVENUES FROM CENTRAL SOURCES	109.2
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (January-May)	105.5

Paragraph three, last line to paragraph four, line one adds the following: In the first 6 months 11,469 apartments were built. This is two-thirds of the previous year's figure. The decline applies to both the state and private housing construction sectors. The situation of housing construction in Budapest was less favourable than the national average. A decline was also registered in the building of holiday homes.

Paragraph five, lines two and three read in comparative prices. The greatest increase was registered in the store sales of food, beverages and tobacco, and miscellaneous manufactures (5.7 percent at comparative prices, and 4.5 percent at current prices). The retail price...

Same paragraph last line through last paragraph, line one read: The price of seasonal articles went down 8.9 percent in store sales and by 2.4 percent in the markets as compared with last year. This includes the lower prices of May and June both in stores and in the markets. The price slide was due to larger supplies of canned food and vegetables, while the price of eggs and fruit was above last year's level.

As far as...

AFP REPORTS ADAM MICHNIK RELEASED FROM PRISON

AU111734 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Aug 11 (AFP) -- Adam Michnik, 39, a leader of the Polish opposition Social Self-Defense Committee KOR, was released from prison Monday under the July 22 amnesty, his girlfriend Barbarba Szwedowska told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE here.

Mr Michnik, who was serving a two-and-a-half year jail term for "heading an illegal organisation" was released from the Barczewo jail in northeastern Poland, Ms Szwedowsksa said. [passage omitted]

Mr Michnik was Monday understood to be at the home of Ms Szwedowska but declined to make any statement about his release.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH USSR DISCUSSED

LD111936 Warsaw PAP in English 1825 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 11 -- The presidium of the government Committee for Science and Technical Progress held a session, chaired by Vice Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, today to acquaint itself with information on the state of the realization of the long-term Polish-Soviet Comprehensive Scientific-Technical Programme.

The presidium analyzed agreements already signed and those being prepared and discussed the proposal of broadening the range of the subject matter of work and new, organizational and legal forms of cooperation within the framework of the realization of the programme.

The Presidium underscored the use of those forms of realizing the programme which would strengthen ties between science and production and provide for a fuller and speedier practical use of the results of joint scientific-technical designs. The presidium of the committee called to life a coordinating council -- a consultative-advisory body of the committee -- to work out the most optimal conditions for the realization of the programme. Minister-head of the Office for Scientific-Technical Progress and Applications Konrad Tott was entrusted with the post of chairman of the council.

AUSTRIAN JOURNALISTS INTERVIEW LECH WALESA

AU111323 [Editorial Report] Vienna KURIER on 10 August on page 3 carries a 600-word report by Paul Cech on an interview given by Lech Walesa to four Austrian reporters in Gdansk; the date of the interview is not specified. Walesa is described as being optimistic about the future. He stresses that "30 percent of the people are active" today. "For instance, 30 percent did not vote in the last elections. And they know that their children will not get a place in the kindergarten. Their children will have difficulties at school -- and still, they do not vote."

Lech Walesa calls himself a "naive idealist" and says that Poland is in a state of war: "We are at war, with tanks and weapons. That there was no explosion was due to the fact that we were sensible. But now we have to find something else. Perhaps something totally new. I promise: we will certainly struggle!"

The reports points out that particularly young Poles are now forming the resistance and that quiet and peaceful demonstrations are carried out again, most starting from Breclaw.

Vienna DIE PRESSE in German on 11 August on pages 1-2 carries an 800-word special DIE PRESSE report by Burkhard Bischof on an interview with Lech Walesa, apparently on the same occasion as the KURIER interview.

The paper states that Walesa offered the government the cooperation of his organization and quotes him as saying: "We are ready to negotiate and make compromises. But first of all we need a dialogue for this." Walesa reportedly does not accept the government's refusal to talk as its last word: "After all, I have always believed in reason and its victory."

DIE PRESSE states that Walesa does not consider the new amnesty law as the expected signal from the government. It does not suggest that future developments lead toward pluralism in society.

Walesa is quoted as saying: "At home and abroad the government says that Poland has been 'normalized' again. But why are there still so many people imprisoned for political activities?" Concerning repeated interrogations of himself; his father confessor, Father Jankowski; historian Bronislaw Geremek; and journalist Tadeusz Mazowiecki over the past few months, Walesa says: "If we are as weak as those in power want to show the world, why do they have to question us so often?"

Talking about the work of the Solidarity underground trade union, the paper reports Walesa as saying that a strong, unified Solidarity could also give rise a purposeful, strong counterattack of those in power and would thus be exposed to greater dangers. "If we would act with force against the state of war, perhaps they would have to use an atomic bomb against us."

Walesa also recognizes some positive developments over the past five years: "Perhaps there were also some positive things. However, if the development is so slow it is going to take another 100 or 200 years. This makes me restless and the people in our country suspicious.

In conclusion, the paper reports an appeal by Walesa to the Western industrial countries to help Poland in eliminating its economic difficulties: "because if Poland does not develop further, this will certainly also have negative effects for the West."

TALKS WITH YAR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTED

AU111411 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Political consultations between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) took place in Warsaw from 4 to 6 August. The Yemeni side was represented by Vice Minister Mohammad Ahmad al-Iryani and the Polish side by Undersecretary of State Jan Majewski.

Bilateral relations were discussed and views exchanged on the current international situation, especially in the Arab region and among the nonaligned countries. Vice Minister al-Iriani also met with R. Strzelecki, undersecretary of state for foreign trade.

The Yemeni guest was received by Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski.

CENTER FOR DEBT, DEVELOPMENT STUDIES VIEWED

PM111153 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 24 Jul 86 p 3

[Interview with Prof Boguslaw Jasinski, head of the organization committee for setting up the Debt and Development Study Center and director of the Institute of International Socioeconomic Relations at the Krakow Academy of Economics, by Zbigniew Krzysztyniak; date and place not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Prof Boguslaw Jasinski, a leading expert on international economic relations, director of the Institute of International Socio-Economic Relations at the [Krakow] Academy of Economics and department head at the Polish Institute of International Affairs in Krakow, has been put in charge of the Krakow-based organization committee for setting up the Debt and Development Study Center, the creation of which was suggested by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly last fall.

[Krzysztyniak] The motto of the Jagiellonian University, within the structure of which the center will operate, is the Latin maxim "plus ratio quam vis" (reason is mightier than force). To what extent does this maxim relate to the set of problems which will be investigated by the center?

[Jasinski] As General Jaruzelski remarked in his UN address, the phenomenon of debt in the modern world has no historical equivalent as regards either its extent or its very essence. The problem is of a structural, not transitory nature, which means that its effect on world economy is substantial and enduring. Moreover, issues relating to international debt are inextricably linked with the question of development in individual countries, particularly debtor countries. Matters connected with debt repayment cannot be settled in a short time; they must be resolved in long-term processes. Thus, in international economic relations the Latin maxim "plus ratio quam vis" should mean first and foremost that the modern world must operate through the application of reason and tolerance rather than force.

[Krzysztyniak] How advanced is the work on the organization of the center?

[Jasinski] The Jagiellonian University decided to take the initiative in realizing the idea submitted to the United Nations and undertook to establish the Debt and Development Study Center, designed to bring together a team of leading specialists in the field. We are now getting ready to formulate a long-term work program for that institution. We already have the support of one task commission in this undertaking, namely the Multilateral Cooperation Commission of the Academies of Science of the Socialist Countries for Research on Contemporary Capitalism. We also held successful talks with the European Coordination Center for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences in Vienna. We intend to establish contacts soon with the United Nations University in Tokyo and the World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNO) in Helsinki.

[Krzysztyniak] What about the program of the new institution?

[Jasinski] Our program guidelines for the immediate future include first of all the formal founding of the Debt and Development Study Center (planned for September of this year) and after that, but still before the end of this year, organizing a national conference of experts, namely economists, lawyers, and political analysts, at which we plan to prepare a long-term work program for the center and secure approval for its research topics. [paragraph continues]

Only after that will the newly operational center proceed to organize an international program conference attended by scientists from around the world. The work of the center will be, as it were, embraced by a centrally guided program carried out under the auspices of the Economic Sciences Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Apart from the work carried out by the scientists, representations will be made at the UN forum to seek support for the center.

[Krzysztyniak] What will be the principal objective of its activity?

[Jasinski] Its principal function will be not only to proceed with its research and, consequently, to formulate the conclusions of that research but also (through publishing, participation in conferences, and so on) to influence public opinion throughout the world in matters as important for contemporary international coexistence and the economy of the individual countries as, say, dealing successfully with the problems of foreign debt. Another important future objective of the work of the center should be the formulation of recommendations concerning individual countries' economic policies, and possibly also the provision of expert analysis. The center should not be a government, or intergovernment, institution, albeit in the future it may become an initiator of intergovernmental consultations.

[Krzysztztyniak] What about the organizational structure of the center?

[Jasinski] It will be set up at the Jagiellonian University, and its structure will be flexible insofar as it will form a relatively small organizational and scientific research body, with outside experts from all over Poland, and in the future also from other countries, taking part in its research work. The center will be run by a scientific council, numbering between 25 and 28 members, whose chief task will be to prepare long-term research programs, collaborate with foreign institutions, and also supervise the work of the center. Another element will be the collegium, which will deal with day-to-day matters (including the preparation of materials for the scientific council, or financial matters). The technical side will be handled by the secretariat. This, in short, is the outcome to date of the work on the organization of the Debt and Development Study Center.

WEEKLY VIEWS FUTURE OF NUCLEAR POWER IN POLAND

AU051446 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 27 Jul 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Wlodzimierz Bojarski, head of the Unit of Energy Problems in the Institute of Basic Technological Problems of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw: "More Modesty About Nuclear Energy"]

[Excerpts] The issues of nuclear energy are so complicated and the aspects of its development affect so many spheres of life that they should be analyzed from various viewpoints and evaluated by specialists in many disciplines of science. [passage omitted]

There is no place in Poland (and probably in the world) for nuclear energy at any price, including the price of human safety and life. On the other hand, every source of great energy that can be exploited at as moderate a cost as possible and with a high measure of safety and a low incidence of pollution is important in meeting really great needs. Only in this context is it at all possible to speak of nuclear energy. We should realize that every known large-scale method of energy production is to a lesser or greater degree a burden for the environment. Coal mines, coke-producing plants, gas works, and coal-driven power stations that lack really effective

installations to protect the environment are a great menace. [passage omitted] The champions of nuclear energy are right to remind us of this, but the thing is that they forget to mention the relatively simple safety and protective equipment many countries have introduced on a massive scale in the past few years to safeguard the environment and to greatly reduce the pollution caused by energy-producing plants. [passage omitted]

Nor should we forget the dangers created by the "cleanest" energy producers such as hydroelectric installations. [passage omitted] For example, the Roznow hydroelectric dam, which was built on the Dunajec river in the mid-thirties to protect the countryside against disastrous floods, in 1955 became an indirect cause of greater floods than could have been possible if it did not exist at all. During very heavy rainfalls that year no action was allowed to partially empty the water basin so that swollen waters of the river upstream could be accomodated as is the normal task of the basin. On the contrary, the water level in the basin was allowed to rise to unprecedented heights in order to boost the output of the power station to the maximum. The dam crew's appeals to the central board in Warsaw were futile. As a result, one evening waters scaled the crown of the dam and partially destroyed it, which created a situation in which the concrete dam might crumble and millions of cubic meters of water, slime, and stones would hurtle down the valley. At that moment the station crew took responsibility into their own hands opened the floodgates and stopped the impending catastrophe. Nevertheless, they released dangerously high waters into the sleeping valley within a very short time. After this dangerous event efforts continued for a long time to find out who in Roznow was to blame, whereas all the guilty ones were those people in Warsaw who were responsible for the operation of the dam. [passage omitted]

The great weakness of the theory and practice of the safety of various energy installations in our country is rooted in the extensive and long-standing practice of concealing and falsifying various breakdowns and accidents as well as their circumstances or results. No public analyses, investigations, and trials take place and no real causes and truly guilty people are disclosed. [passage omitted] This situation is made worse by the ineffective and deceptive system of information and public warnings, a thing that has often created great trouble. (passage deleted in line with the law on control of publications and public performances of 31 July 1981). [passage omitted]

The nuclear installations built in Poland are subject to inspections by special services responsible for radiological protection, by the State Atomic Agency, and by the foreign suppliers of equipment and blueprints. Is this enough? For example, many countries with considerable experience in constructing and exploiting nuclear power stations put around them a final watertight screen in addition to all the most efficient safety systems and biological mantles. This outermost pressurized screen has often protected the environment against a strong pollution. Those countries often avoid using open cooling systems connected to rivers and go for more expensive but safer closed cooling systems and tower coolers. (passage deleted in line with the law on control of publications and public performance of 31 July 1981.) Last year we heard of a plan to build by the year 2000 the first nuclear power stations that would provide heating for Warsaw. This giant station, the biggest in the world, would develop 4 times 1,000 megawatts and would be cooled for most of the year by an open cooling system connected to the Vistula. The planners of this project, which would be erected not far from Warsaw, did not deem it necessary to support their idea with verified and reliable economic calculations in order to compare them with the calculations relating to the alternative projects for meeting Warsaw's needs in heating now and in the future when those needs would increase. [paragraph continues]

They failed to produce such calculations, although they knew that the Wola and Kaweczyn central thermal plants, which had been built previously, are not what they should be. It is astonishing how rash and frivolous was the idea to supply heating for Warsaw from such a single distant power station. [passage omitted]

Polish energy specialists take the view that in order to fully utilize world experience in constructing and exploiting nuclear power stations and auxiliary facilities and to maximally ensure the domestic and international safety of such installations it is necessary to:

-- Design such installations in line with safety norms adopted by the world's leading countries or by the specialized international organizations such as the IAEA;

-- Subject such designs to evaluation by the IAEA;

-- Provide for the supervision by the IAEA over the construction of these installations and for the IAEA'S permission to operate them;

-- Let the IAEA supervise the exploitation of these installations, manage them in justified cases, halt their operation, and carry out the necessary inspections, repairs, and modifications;

--Inform the IAEA and the countries concerned at once about any major accident and its effects;

-- Subject every major accident to investigations by the IAEA and specialists from neighboring countries.

-- Implement at once the IAEA instructions for the installations concerned and for other installations of the same type.

It is most necessary that the aforementioned rigors should be observed in all nuclear installations (power stations, plants for production and processing of fuels, depots for waste residues) that are being planned and constructed in our country, (passage deleted in line with the law on control of publications and public performances of 31 July 1981).

In the past few years nuclear energy has developed relatively quickly in many countries because of military and beneficial economic reasons, following the so-called energy crisis, and because of the possibility of a relatively high degree of safety. However, there is no absolute imperative for the world and Poland to develop nuclear energy in defiance of the requirements of safety and the economy. We still do not know whether it will be possible to fulfill these conditions in Poland, and no unwarranted assurances will make us know. (passage deleted in line with the law on control of publications and public performance of 31 July 1981). What we need is not agitation but consistent efforts to remove various difficulties mentioned by me. Aside from the need for the highest safety and profitability of nuclear energy, we also need to press all the time for the implementation of the programs that reduce the pollution and harmfulness of the nonnuclear energy installations. In a country in which insurmountable difficulties exist in this regard (Poland has not joined the European Convention on reducing the emission of sulfuric acids), in which we have still been unable to launch mass production of the simplest automatic valve for central heating systems, and in which it is difficult to construct a decent terrazzo floor, it is necessary to think more realistically and modestly about nuclear energy.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DJURANOVIC VISIT TO PAKISTAN

Trade Expansion Discussed

LD110944 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0909 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Islamabad, August 11 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Presidency Member Veselin Djuranovic and Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo held two hours of talks here last night which took place in an open and cordial atmosphere.

They assessed Pakistani-Yugoslav relations as traditionally good and friendly. Djuranovic and Junejo stressed that the two countries' membership in the Nonaligned Movement was the broadest basis for the further development of bilateral relations.

They noted, however, that economic relations lag behind political ties and agreed to take prompt measures to revive them.

Both delegations agreed it was unfortunate that bilateral trade had dropped to slightly over 12 million dollars last year. It was therefore decided to work out a package of measures to promote trade. At its second session in Belgrade early next year, the two countries' committee for economic cooperation will draw up a list of goods for exchange.

During their discussion on the international situation, Djuranovic and Junejo noted that Yugoslavia and Pakistan share identical or similar stands on many issues. They devoted special attention to the preparations for the coming eighth nonaligned summit in Harare.

Both sides reiterated their adherence to the authentic principles of nonalignment and emphasized their resolve to work towards the further strengthening of the movement's unity.

Junejo Hosts Dinner

LD111049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0909 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Islamabad, 11 Aug (TANJUG) -- In a toast at the dinner in honor of Veselin Djuranovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo stressed that the visit by the Yugoslav delegation comes at a most favorable time in view of the fact that the attention of the two countries is being directed at numerous questions which will be considered at the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference.

"Yugoslavia is one of the founders of the movement. Pakistan is a country which consistently respected the principles of this great movement many years before it joined it" the Pakistani prime minister stressed, adding that "both countries share a joint vision of the original and true nonalignment."

The Pakistani prime minister stressed that relations between Pakistan and Yugoslavia are "free of any problems". He paid tribute to Yugoslavia for the success it achieved at home and in the world under the leadership of President Tito and added that these successes have been continued in recent years as well.

Replying to Prime Minister Junejo's toast, Veselin Djuranovic said that the two countries "are linked by many joint preoccupations, desires, and determined efforts for today's world to become a world of understanding between peoples and a world of equal cooperation." The two countries membership in the Nonaligned Movement is based on these orientations and at the same time seals our relations.

"Today's world is worried most of all by the continuation of the arms race" the leader of the Yugoslav delegation stressed adding that "in the logic of bloc rivalry it is the nonaligned countries which suffer most in the struggle for spheres of influence."

Yugoslavia is advocating a solution to the crisis on the basis of respect of the rights of nations to determine their future independently, without foreign interference. The existing international economic order is emerging as a new source of instability and unavoidable confrontation. This situation is becoming increasingly explosive and acquiring the dimensions of a political crisis.

Veselin Djuranovic stressed that the Nonaligned Movement is today affirming its irreplaceable role as an independent, global and nonbloc factor. "We expect the summit to provide a joint platform for the comprehensive reform of international economic relations" he said, adding that "it is expected that we look for solutions and take specific initiatives in connection with the numerous crisis flashpoints."

Veselin Djuranovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, expressed the belief that the talks with the Pakistani prime minister will contribute to the further development of overall relations between the two countries, "because it is our joint desire and in our joint interest that we are closely linked". Djuranovic added that with regard to cooperation between Pakistan and Yugoslavia, especially economic cooperation, a decisive stimulus is needed for its more rapid and comprehensive development.

Djuranovic, Junejo Conclude Talks

LD112120 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1508 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Islamabad, August 11 (TANJUG) -- The closing round of the talks between Yugoslav State Presidency Member Veselin Djuranovic and Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo was held in Rawalpindi today.

The exchange of views, as has been learned, was devoted to major world, regional, and bilateral questions, and questions related to the upcoming non-aligned summit in Harare.

Veselin Djuranovic acquainted Prime Minister Junejo with Yugoslavia's preparations for Harare and its positions on individual questions on the agenda of the non-aligned summit. The two sides again stated concern at the aggravation of the world situation, and underscored that it calls for the strengthening of the unity of non-aligned countries.

In the afternoon, Djuranovic and his host toured the mammoth hydro-electric power plant Marbela on the River Indus, built with the help of Yugoslav work organizations.

Pecenovic Meets Counterpart

LD120821 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0125 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Islamabad, August 12 (TANJUG) -- Assistant Foreign Secretary Jovan Pecenovic and Head of Department at the Foreign Secretariat Pavle Jevremovic, members of the Yugoslav delegation currently on a visit to Pakistan, had a working meeting earlier tonight with Pakistani assistant Foreign Minister Shakarjar Khan. Their talks focused on preparations of the two countries for next month's eighth nonaligned summit in Harare.

Further Economic Talks

LD120815 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0232 GMT 12 Aug 86

[Text] Islamabad, August 11 (TANJUG) -- Chairman of the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Agriculture and Co-Chairman of the Yugoslav-Pakistani Commission for Economic Cooperation Sava Vujkov met with Pakistani Minister of Finance Mohammad Yasin Khan Watto and Minister of Agriculture Qazi Abdul Majid here earlier tonight. They agreed that it was essential to continue the actions launched for promoting the two countries' cooperation in economy and other fields. The adverse repercussions on these relations of the existing imbalance in Yugoslav-Pakistani trade were noted in particular.

Last year Yugoslav exports to Pakistan totalled 12 million dollars, and imports from it only half a million dollars.

Vujkov and Majid also agreed that agricultural experts of the two countries should meet in Islamabad on September 22 to discuss promotion of cooperation in the field of agriculture.

MIKULIC RECEIVES BURMESE PRIME MINISTER

LD112111 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1757 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, August 11 (TANJUG) -- Burmese Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha arrived on a three-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia this evening.

At the Belgrade Airport, the ranking guest from friendly Burma was welcomed and greeted by Yugoslav Federal Premier Branko Mikulic and associates.

The members of the Burmese delegation, headed by Prime Minister Maung Kha, are Foreign Minister Ye Guang and Mining Minister Than Tin.

The official Yugoslav-Burmese talks, opening tomorrow, are expected to cover various aspects of bilateral relations and cooperation, and the most topical international political and economic questions.

The ranking guest from the friendly Asian country will tomorrow be received by Yugoslav State Presidency President Sinan Hasani.

SUMMIT CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH ALGERIA

AU111744 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] Algiers -- Yugoslav-Algerian consultations before the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare, during which a comprehensive exchange of views was carried out regarding preparations for this meeting and main questions to be discussed at it, have concluded in Algiers. Dragoslav Pejic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Darko Solovic, head of the administration at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; together with Borislav Milosevic, SFRY ambassador in Algeria, had talks on those questions with Smail Hamdani, general secretary of the Algerian Ministry for Foreign Affairs; and (Ahmed Ataf), director of the Direction for Political Questions.

Both sides assessed that protection of peace and security in the world and the question of disarmament, international economic problems, and seeking a way to improve the ever worsening position of developing countries will be dominant issues at the Harare summit. The explosive situation in southern Africa created by the brutal policy of the racist regime in Pretoria will be one of the questions that have priority, it was stressed at the Yugoslav-Algerian consultations. What is involved is one of the most dangerous hotbeds of crisis in the world, and therefore the Nonaligned Movement is expected to make a decisive contribution to the liberation of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, and to the abolishment of the system of apartheid.

A concrete exchange of views on other hotbeds of crisis (Middle East, Central America, Iraq-Iran war, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Western Sahara, and others) and the method of discussing them at the eighth summit was also carried out at the consultations.

Yugoslavia and Algeria are of the opinion that international economic problems should be given a very prominent place at the Harare summit, because their hard economic position, burdened by an increasing debt, is being used as a means of exerting pressure against their independence and an autonomous political activity.

The 2-day Yugoslav-Algerian consultations which showed a high level of concord as usual, in particular pointed out the need for a more efficient and organized activity of the movement so that one could more successfully influence the solving of key international problems that are of interest to nonaligned countries. Also touched upon in this context were the possibilities of new forms of the movement's activity pertaining to some questions, in particular those in the field of economy.

SUNDIC COMMENTARY ON SOVIET-CHINESE RELATIONS

LD111731 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] In Soviet-Chinese relations there are things and phenomena that cannot be defined by the usual phrases with which one would be able to discern precisely to what extent the relations between the two countries are good or bad and what should be done by one or the other side in order to define the existing situation without the limitations which are usual in diplomacy and politics.

Moscow has, for a long time now, been on the offensive, even when it repeats the same [word indistinct], whereas Beijing continues to be confused on how to react. Sometimes it seems that offers of Moscow's are troubling but, at the same time, they cannot be qualified as pure propaganda, because in China, too, the belief is becoming increasingly widespread that the USSR really is intent on improving mutual relations -- in other words, everything that Moscow is offering is not the propaganda of the sixties. True, the Chinese have a point when they say that some of the USSR's positions are not sufficiently clear or only go halfway in terms of everything that should be done for relations between the two countries to be able to be assessed, without any qualifications, as good and friendly. And when they consider all this, the Chinese always wonder why the USSR hesitates so long in cutting through the Afghanistan dispute and why they are so persistently linking themselves to Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea, when they know quite well that for China it is an unbridgeable obstacle in its efforts to improve relations with Moscow. Chinese dilemmas are all the greater, since they have not yet fathomed what all the things are that influence the present behavior of Moscow, whether there are some internal reasons or whether it is something else. [words indistinct] In normal circumstances, for example, it is not at all (?usual) for the spouse of the leader of a country, for any reason whatsoever, to become [words indistinct].

It is not the same as if she had visited China, but it is much more than a courtesy call. It could be said that the visit of the wife of Mikhail Gorbachev to the Chinese embassy in Moscow, has as much significance as Gorbachev's peaceful initiatives toward China. The Chinese could [words indistinct] but when it is a matter of Soviet policy toward China, this certainly has an exclusively political significance. In the final analysis, whatever the Chinse might say, the invitation has been extended, and the fact that it was sent indicates that it was probably known in advance that it would be accepted. In any case, China does not deny that in its relations with the USSR, [words indistinct] nor does it conceal the wish of [words indistinct] that these relations be even better than [word indistinct]. The visit of Gorbachev's wife to the Chinese embassy will certainly not (?clear up) all the disputes between China and the USSR.

REPORT ON MILITARY CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMIC GROWTH

LD111032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0515 GMT 11 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav armaments and military equipment industry has for a number of years been recording significant production and export results. Over 1,000 organizations of associated labor involved in special purpose production are generating a $2 billion influx of foreign exchange annually. At the same time exports are covering imports to a significant degree, and there is an average annual increase in exports of 17 percent.

What is not known sufficiently about the military industry, and this was recently stressed at a seminar in Trstenik at which there was discussion of the current work of the Yugoslav Armaments and Military Equipment Community (Zinvoj), which is a grouping of all the organizations which in addition to regular production also produce equipment to order, is the contribution of this production to the country's technological development.

This contribution is achieved through the development of overall scientific potential in the country and the export of armaments and military equipment and also engineering services.

Over the last 10 years about 35 percent of the scientific and development results achieved in the military industry have been applied in the economy, or rather in production which has a clear civil and market character.

Most technologies and methods used in the military industry have a universal character and are used in daily production in the Yugoslav economy, whereas only 25 percent of the technologies can be said to be specific, or, as they are often called, "military" technologies. The technological "boom" in the military industry is, above all, the product of many years of being orientated toward scientific research work. In this development, in addition to military institutes, institutes of high school establishments in the country and also work organizations which develop scientific activity within their frameworks, are also involved. At present, several thousand experts are involved in this work and in the 1986-1990 period about 8.7 percent of the Yugoslav People's Army budget will be earmarked for the large-scale program of the further development of scientific work.

It is important to stress that the military industry is not a privileged sector of production but a constituent part of the Yugoslav economy which shares all its misfortunes and successes. Better results in this field are, above all, the product of the more successful organization and coordination of participants in the joint production process. This relates, in the first instance, to the increased use of the capacities of organizations of associated labor which increases their economic power and facilitates lower production prices.

MARKET INSPECTORS WILL SUPERVISE PRICE REDUCTION

AU101734 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Aug 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 Aug (TANJUG) -- About 200 products, whose price the Federal Executive Council recently assessed as having excessively risen, should on Thursday appear in shops with the prices they had before the introduction of the first "package" of measures, The Federal Market Inspectorate says about 700 market inspectors will control the implementation of this decision. [passage omitted]

As is known, the price of all reduced price products must not be increased within the next 120 days. The Federal Prices Institute retains the power to shorten this period to 60 days for some seasonal products. [passage omitted]

REPORT ON EXPORT LEVELS BELOW EXPECTATIONS

AU111603 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Aug 86 p 5

[B. Marijanac report]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In the first 6 months of this year exports fell by 2.5 percent (in relation to the same period last year) while imports rose by 3.5 percent. The dynamics of trade is also unfavorable. In the first quarter the sales of goods were greater by 9.9 percent while in the second quarter they were smaller by 11.9. A similar thing happened to our imports, which is understandable considering the close relation of these two fields. After a high rise in the period January-March, there was a sharp fall.

"In order to halt these unfavorable trends," says Aleksandar Milosevic, counselor in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade, "certain measures were taken, particularly in June, not only in the sphere of economic relations with other countries, but also beyond that. It concerns making production more dynamic, bringing down internal expenditure to realistic material proportions, and restraining inflation."

According to Milosevic, the effects of these measures could be expected fairly soon, particularly of those measures that increase export earning motivation, provide undisturbed funding starting from the preparation of products to place them on the world market, to the realization of exports itself, and to provide an easier supply of necessary production materials and equipment from abroad and similar things.

It is worth mentioning that, despite objective difficulties that businessmen complain about, some branches have nevertheless achieved good export results. This refers to the production of the means of transportation, which, when placed on the world market, increased in money terms by $60 million, or 22 percent in the first 6 months.

The exports of the means of transportation to developed Western countries increased by 50 percent, to developing countries by 9 percent, and to socialist countries by 4 percent. Machine building has also increased exports by $73 million or 19 percent, while the producers of agricultural products increased their exports by $23 million or 11 percent, but only to developing countries (73 percent) and socialist countries (27 percent). Exports to developed countries in the West decreased by 7 percent partly as a result of the ban following the Chernobyl accident. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO EXPORTS FALL BELOW PREVIOUS LEVELS

AU102014 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Aug 86 p 2

[Milos Antic report]

[Excerpts] When on the basis of high industrial production, the Kosovo economy last year recorded exceptional foreign trade results, and after many bad years in which debts incresed it recorded a surplus. Many people, and above all the planners, thought that the door for exports is now widely open and that "there are not anymore problems."

Unfortunately, their optimistic forecasts have not materialized. [passage omitted]

The cost to the Kosovo economy of such frivolousness and greed in the first 6 months and 20 days in June this year was as follows: The value of exports amounted to only $91.2 million which is 25.7 percent less than the value of exports in the same period last year. What is even worse is the fact that the value of the realized exports so far are below the plan by 38.2 percent. [passage omitted]

Imports have been reduced by 15.6 percent in relation to the same period last year, and by a half in relation to the plan. [passage omitted]

At the same time, the result of the situation where exports were falling more rapidly than imports was a $5.5 million deficit which only put an additional burden on the already high indebtedness. [passage omitted]

The chapter about exporting to hard currency markets is a special chapter in this year's unhappy story about exports from Kosovo. Exports to hard currency markets in the mentioned period were by neither more nor less than 41.1 percent smaller than those of the same period last year and by as much as 69.2 percent smaller than the planned exports. [passage omitted]

SERBIAN SUPREME COURT CONFIRMS BOOK BAN

AU101831 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 86 p 7

[M.I. report]

[Text] The Serbian Supreme Court has confirmed the decision of the Belgrade District Court which put a permanent ban on the book "Hunting Down of Heretics" [Hajka Na Jeretike] whose author is Dr Vojislav Seselj.

"Hunting Down of Heretics" was published jointly by the author and Rastko Zakic from Belgrade.

At the court hearing in June this year the district court found that "the book contains assertions that a part of the highest leadership of the SR of Bosnia and Hercegovina is protecting Pan-Islamism and Muslim nationalism in the social circles of this republic." According to the assessment of the same court, these assertions are not true and can lead to distrubance of the public.

Both publishers and their solicitors appealed against the Belgrade District Court's decision, but the appeal was rejected by the Serbian Supreme Court as unfounded.

ETHNIC TURKS FROM KOSOVO PLAN TO EMIGRATE

AU081714 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Aug 86 p 3

[Excerpts] Pristina, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- The political climate in Kosovo is being heated up these days by another bit of "hot" news. Citizens of Mamusa, a village not far from Prizren, have announced their emigration for Turkey if their problems are not solved.

Demands for emigration have been submitted by 16 ethnic Turkish families comprised of 112 members. In fact, three families have already reported their departure to the police [odjaviti se] and are getting ready for the journey, while 13 other families are preparing the necessary documents.

Life on the Border of Three Communes

The reasons for their emigration, they say, are exclusively of an economic nature. There are, however, two basic problems. The nonexistence of a road leading from Mamusa to the Prizren-Djakovica main raod, which would be only 7 km long, and unemployment. Data shows that about 200 young people from Mamusa, mostly educated, are waiting for jobs.

Mamusa is situated at the junction of the borders of the communes of Prizren, Orahovac, and Suva Reka, and 90 percent of the about 2,300 citizens are ethnic Turks. Others are Albanians and Romanians.

The origin of their troubles is perhaps geographic, namely, the village used to belong to the commune of Orahova, then to Suva Reka, and now to Prizren. [passage omitted]

The Mamusa people claim that the land is fertile and rich and that one would be able to live well from it if only Prizren communal officials would take care of their problems a little. Although Mamusa has been part of three different communes until now, none of them has helped or given anything to the village, they say.

Nothing has changed in the village since the liberation; all that they have has been built by the villagers through voluntary levies. They are living off agriculture on their 700 hectares of land. At one time, the Prizren Progress-Eksport Agricultural-Industrial Combine took 450 hectares of land from the villagers without employing a single one of them in return. [passage omitted]

Mamusa people have very modest wishes and demands and they expect someone to meet with them. Otherwise, they say, the whole of the village will leave. They will leave this fertile land and Yugoslavia, they say, and will move to Turkey.

SUVAR ADDRESSES MASS MEETING AT ZUBACKI UBLI

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[Excerpts] Zubacki Ubli, 3 Aug (TANJUG) -- At Zubacki Ubli, near Trebinje, where the borders of Croatia, Montenegro, and Bosnia-Hercegovina meet, a large gathering was held today, at which Stipe Suvar, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, addressed about 20,000 people from a dozen communes of the three republics. [passage omitted]

The power of the national liberation struggle prevented us from being a subject of the spheres of interest of the big powers, Suvar said.

He then recalled the famous words by Tito in 1945, when he said that "we are not money for small change," and repeated that we will not give up what belongs to us, but do not want anything belonging to others. The national liberation struggle made it possible for us to resist Stalin in 1948 and to conduct to this day a nonaligned policy. In particular, Suvar pointed out that we could now express it in a firm position. "There will be no change in the borders of the SFRY, and nobody can change our borders without meeting with a general people's resistance in every part of our country. It is important to stress this because of the current counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo and the undermining activities about Kosovo." [passage omitted]

He then said that it is an unavoidable responsibility of the LCY to state the reasons for the growing differences, confrontations, and even open conflicts about the content and methods of economic policy. If one limits oneself, as he put it, to verbal support for the present policy by the Federal Executive Council, the new economic policy measures will not bring much benefit, and the LCY could suffer irreparable damage if the goals set are again not reached. We must be aware that the task of the LC is not to give formal approval to every government move, but to build a theoretically superior and ideopolitically clear strategy of social development and to gather together and mobilize all the creative forces, above all in associated labor, for elaborating and applying this strategy.

Suvar further said that the present situation will not be changed either by painting a better future or by denigrating the present. Without delay we must scientifically analyse how the world will develop, especially in the branches where we have an advantage. Suvar believes that developing inventiveness is our advantage in a situation where human brain capital is becoming more important than machine capital. The more we are linked in such programs within the country, the lower will be our outside dependence.

Speaking about the necessary prerequisites for the LC to be confirmed and developed as the internal moving, mobilizing, and ideologically and politically leading force of our society, Suvar said that this is possible only through democratic cooperation and links with the widest socialist forces within the SAWP and the overall system of self-managing democracy, but it is not possible if the LC is closed within itself and its organizations and forms of activities. Within this widest front of self-managing forces, the LC must be the chief initiator of broaching and opening up free and responsible dialogues from the positions of socialism in solving the open questions and burning problems of our life, Suvar said. [passage omitted]